The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Proposes N-S Joint Meet; Seoul Authorities Also Invited

President Kim Il Sung proposed to convene a north-south joint conference to be attended by persons in authority of north and south Korea and the representatives of all the political parties and social organizations and people of all social standings to make this year a historic year of a new change for national reconciliation and unity.

In a nationally televised New Year address, the President cited the following as proper agenda items to be discussed at the proposed meeting:

– Discontinuation of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and other large-scale war games from this year onwards;

– Arrangement of multinational disarmament talks;

– Co-sponsorship of the 24th Olympic Games by the north and the south; and

– Cessation of abuses and slanders.

Here are major points the President made in the New Year address **(See full text of presidential New Year address on pages 2-4)**:

●Last Year the DPRK set the strategic task of economic construction, the task of strengthening the material and technical foundations to reach the major objectives of the key industries and provide a full solution to the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people, and concentrated its efforts on capital construction.

●This year the country, first of all, must continue to direct great effort to the projects for expanding and strengthening the technical foundations for production in the power industry, coal mining, metallurgy and other key industries.

●The tasks in socialist construction this year are aimed at opening up bright prospects for the successful implementation of the third Seven-Year Plan and for the radical improvement of the people's livelihood.

●In the December presidential election in south Korea, 12 million people, far exceeding the majority of voters, clearly expressed their will rejecting prolonged military rule and demanding a civilian government, and showed that no one could ignore this powerful fighting force.

●Experience proves once again that so long as colonial rule by the United States over south Korea continues, the people's demand for democracy and their desire for social change will not be met.

●In order to shape their own destiny by their united struggle, the south Korean people must press on with the cause of anti-fascist democracy and of national reunification, putting forward the slogan of anti-U.S. independence.

●The degree of accelerating the country's reunification depends entirely on the joint effort made by the north and the south, the direct parties to the question of reunification.

●It is most urgent that the north and the south have an attitude and willingness to become reconciled and united with each other.

●The question of national reunification is not a matter of who will conquer whom or who will be conquered, nor is it a question of one side overpowering and winning supremacy over the other; it is the question of achieving unity between the north and south which make up one nation of the same stock.

●To discontinue military confrontation between the north and the south and ease the tension is also required.

●We must be ready to remove the military confrontation and eliminate the danger of war in every way possible, and make a bold decision to adopt a non-aggression declaration, a sure guarantee that the north and the south will refrain from attacking each other.

●Promoting national reconciliation and unity and easing the tension at present are the minimum requirement of principle for holding north-south talks and settling the reunification question.

●We are ready to meet at any time not only with the people from all walks of life, political parties, organizations and people of different opposition groups, but also with the south Korean rulers if they show such a sincere attitude.

●For the fundamental settlement of the question of the reunification of the country, the relations between the DPRK and the United States must be settled.

●The United States must conclude a peace agreement with the DPRK, remove as soon as possible the traces of the past which were undesirable to both sides, and open a new chapter in the annals of Korea-U.S. relationship in keeping with the current trend to peace.

Presidential Greetings to Prague & Harare Leaders

President Kim Il Sung on Dec. 31 sent a message of greetings to Mr. Robert G. Mugabe on his election as president of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The message said, "The election of Robert G. Mugabe as president in accordance with the constitution established at the Zimbabwean parliament is a clear manifestation of the deep respect for and trust in you of the Zimbabwean people for great feats you have performed in the struggle for the independence of the country and the building of a new society."

Expressing the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries would further expand and develop. The message sincerely wished the president greater success in his work for the prosperity of the country, the complete liberation of Africa and the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

Earlier on Dec. 18, President Kim Il Sung extended warm felicitations to Mr. Milos Jakes on his election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

In his message of greetings, the DPRK President expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two peoples would develop in depth in all spheres and sincerely wished General Secretary Milos Jakes and his party and people great success in their struggle as well as his responsible work for the fulfilment of the decisions of the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and for peace and security in Europe.

President Kim Il Sung, Secretary Kim Jong Il Exchange New Year's Cards with Foreign Party & State Leaders

President Kim Il Sung exchanged New Year's cards with foreign party and state leaders on the New Year 1988.

President Kim Il Sung received New Year's cards from:

Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Andrei Gromyko, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

Nikolai Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

Zhao Ziyang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China

Li Peng, acting premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

Chen Yun, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China

Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party

Constantin Dascalescu, Prime Minister of the government of the Romanian Socialist Republic

J. Batmunkh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party

D. Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic

Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party

Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish

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Secretary Kim Jong Il exchanged New Year's cards with foreign party and state leaders on the New Year 1988.

He received New Year's cards from:

Zhao Ziyang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the CPC

Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China

Li Peng, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC

Chen Yun, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC

Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, of the CPC

Hu Qili, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the CPC

Yao Yilin, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC

Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau, and permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission, of the Central Committee of the CPC

Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and foreign minister

Nikolai Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Vadim Andreyevich Medvezev, international secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany

Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary

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New Year Address of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung delivered a New Year address for 1988 on Jan. 1.
Follows the full text of the New Year address:

Dear comrades,

My fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters,

We have seen out one fruitful year while engaged in a valiant struggle for creation and construction to bring prosperity to the country, and are seeing in the New Year, 1988, full of new hopes and confidence.

Greeting the New Year which will shine with victory and glory, I extend my warmest congratulations and best wishes to all the people in the northern half of the Republic, to the brothers in the south, and to my compatriots in Japan and in all other lands abroad.

Last year our people worked hard and succeeded in carrying out the tasks for the first year of the third Seven-Year Plan for achieving the ten long-term objectives, the magnificent programme of socialist economic construction which was adopted by the sixth congress of our party.

Last year we set the strategic task of economic construction, the task of strengthening the material and technical foundations to reach the major objectives of the key industries and provide a full solution to the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people, and concentrated our efforts on capital construction.

Under the leadership of the party, our people displayed unparalleled heroism and performed shining labour exploits on the first leg of their advance under the new plan for grand socialist construction and made a breakthrough in its implementation. Thus, they marked 1987 as a glorious year of praiseworthy successes.

Last year, in order to attain the target of electricity which is most important in carrying out the third Seven-Year Plan, our power-station constructors carried out the difficult project to cut a 40-kilometre-long waterway tunnel through rugged mountains and finished the first-stage work of building the gigantic Songwon Dam with success. By doing this, they made a decisive advance in the construction of the Taechon Power Station. They also pressed ahead with the construction of the Wiwon Power Station and the Sunchon Thermal Power Station and with the third-stage work for the Sodusu Power Station. In addition, they worked on the most important and difficult part of the project for the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station which will be the largest of all our hydroelectric power stations, and accelerated the construction of the Nyongwon Power Station, Namgang Power Station and many other large and small ones.

Last year we concentrated efforts on the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, the large chemical industry complex which is essential in strengthening the independence of our national economy and in improving the material and cultural standards of the people. We also undertook the construction of the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex, a powerful light metal production centre. The workers who are building the Sunchon Vinalon Complex worked successfully on the enormous project by displaying an unbreakable fighting spirit and at last got the first carbide kiln going.

The constructors in the Tanchon area completed the projects for the extension of the Tanchon Magnesia Factory and for the construction of the Unsong Crushing and Screening Plant by making collective innovations in response to the militant call of the party. As a result, the magnesia-clinker production capacity was raised to two million-ton level, and the first-stage work of building the Tanchon Smeltery, a major nonferrous metal production centre, was finished.

By displaying mass heroism, the young people who are laying the railway in the northern region built virtually all the facilities for the whole section of the railway linking the eastern and western regions and opened the section which covers a distance of 100 kilometers. This was a great contribution to the efforts to exploit the mineral resources in this area and to easing the strain on transport in our country.

The people who are building Kwangbok Street sped up the difficult and complex project for large-scale construction, upholding the honour of building the capital city, and thus added a brilliant chapter to the history of the construction of the capital.

Last year our heroic working class and all the other working people built many monumental structures of lasting value by displaying patriotic devotion and creative enthusiasm. They also made valuable successes on all fronts of socialist construction, successes which will contribute to the prosperity and development of the country and to the promotion of the people's well-being. We may well be proud of these achievements with great confidence and honour.

All this brilliant success in the building of socialism was possible because our party members and other working people strove valiantly, overcoming every difficulty and obstacle, firmly convinced that they would always emerge victorious when they were armed firmly with the Juche idea and the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle and followed the leadership of the party. The high rate of such large-scale capital construction we undertook in a single year was also due to the fact that our people had built a socialist independent national economy by working hard under the party's leadership.

I highly estimate the labour feats performed by our working people and the soldiers of the People's Army in the course of grand construction to attain the high targets of the third Seven-Year Plan, and extend my warmest thanks to the workers, farmers, working intellectuals and all the other people who have worked devotedly on every front of socialist construction in support of party policy.

The year 1988 is a year of great significance which marks the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Republic.

This year we must bring about another great upswing in all fields of socialist construction and ensure that our Republic which has risen to a high level as a socialist state that has become independent, self-sufficient and self-reliant in defence, by overcoming many-fold difficulties and trials, will demonstrate its might to the whole world and celebrate its 40th anniversary as a grand festival of victors.

The central task facing us in socialist construction this year is to add greater momentum to the grand project which is already making long strides.

First of all, we must continue to direct great effort to the projects for expanding and strengthening the technical foundations for production in the power industry, coal mining, metallurgy and other key industries. This is the way to increase the great capabilities of our socialist independent national economy and push forward the whole construction work to reach the ten long-term objectives of economic construction.

The power industry must complete, within the first half of the year, the construction of the Taechon and Wiwon power stations and the Sunchon Thermal Power Station and the third-stage work of the Sodusu Power Station, which are now under way, to create a capacity of generating at least 1.2 million kva, and press on with the construction of the Kumgangsan, Nyongwon, Huichon, Namgang and Kumyagang power stations.

The coal-mining industry must reconstruct or expand on a large scale the coal mines in the Anju and Sunchon areas and in the northern and other areas where there are large deposits, and open up new coal mines so as to increase coal output markedly.

The metallurgical industry must complete the second stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex within the first quarter of the year and build a new steel plant with a capacity of 2 million tons in the Chollima Steel Complex, which will feed on domestic raw materials and fuel. It must also undertake an audacious project to develop the Musan Mining Complex, which is rich in deposits, into a modern, large-scale centre for the production of iron-ore concentrate so that it can acquire the capacity of 10 million tons during the next few years and then the capacity of 15 million tons on a long-term basis.

Developing the chemical and light industries and accelerating construction to provide an adequate solution to the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people are the major area which requires our concentrated efforts in socialist construction today.

This year, too, we must concentrate on the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex. When the Sunchon Vinalon Complex has been built, it will annually produce one million tons of carbide, 750,000 tons of methanol, 100,000 tons of vinalon, 900,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer, 250,000 tons of vinyl chloride, 250,000 tons of caustic soda, 400,000 tons of sodium carbonate and various other chemicals, and 300,000 tons of protein feed. If we finish the construction of the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex and deal annually with 3 million tons of potassium feldspar abundantly deposited in the Chongdan area, we shall be able to produce 510,000 tons of potassic fertilizer, 420,000 tons of alumina and at least 10 million tons of cement.

The soldiers of the People's Army and all the people who are constructing the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex must ensure the quality of the construction and finish the projects on time by fully displaying loyalty to the party and the revolution and their heroic fighting

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A part of Pyongyang City, the capital of the DPRK

New Year Address

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spirit and thus see that the far-reaching plan of our party for the country's prosperity and the people's welfare becomes a reality as soon as possible.

The builders of Kwangbok Street and other important structures in Pyongyang must finish construction ahead of schedule while building them as best as possible so that Pyongyang becomes a more magnificent and beautiful modern city.

If we are to provide successfully for the grand construction work being undertaken throughout the country and develop transport in step with the ever-increasing production, we must radically increase the capacity of transport by concentrating great efforts on the railways which are in the forefront of the national economy.

The important way of increasing the capacity of the railways at present is to electrify them and provide them with heavy-duty equipment. We must finish the electrification of the sections which are yet to be electrified and produce great many 8-axle electric locomotives and 100-ton goods wagons so as to enable the railways to perform heavy-duty service as soon as possible.

The theses on the socialist rural question advanced by our party is a programme that shows the absolutely correct way of building socialist rural communities. It is our party's unshakable determination to complete within the next few years the four major tasks of the rural technical revolution– irrigation, electrification, mechanization and widespread use of chemicals–the tasks set by the theses. In continued adherence to the agriculture-first policy of our party, we must produce large numbers of tractors, lorries and modern farm machinery that suit our situation, as well as various kinds of chemical fertilizers for the country areas while launching an all-people movement to establish the sprinkler irrigation system for 500,000 hectares of dry fields, the project to bring irrigation to a new higher stage and make it complete. In addition, we must push forward tideland reclamation and the movement to obtain new lands so as to increase the cultivated area. Fully aware of being the masters who are responsible for the granary of the country, the senior agricultural officials and the farmers must cultivate crops by the Juche-farming method and effect a new turn in agricultural production this year.

The tasks in socialist construction this year are honourable in that they are aimed at opening up bright prospects for the successful implementation of the third Seven-Year Plan and for the radical improvement of the people's livelihood. Carrying out this year's tasks successfully is not only important in hastening the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, but will greatly inspire the fighting south Korean people and clearly show the validity and vitality of the Juche idea to the world's progressive people who are building an independent, new life.

The three revolutions–ideological, technical and cultural–constitute the general line that our party must always adhere to in building socialism and communism. This year, too, we must continue to press ahead with these revolutions under the unfurled banner of the Juche idea.

The success in socialist construction depends on how the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative of the popular masses, the subject of revolution, are mobilized. We should keep to the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method the effectiveness of which has been verified through practical life, and carry forward the Taean work system, their embodiment. All sectors and all units of the national economy must apply the system and method of Juche-oriented socialist economic management that accord with the natural requirement of the socialist system and the situation in our country so as to strengthen the collective leadership of the party committee and implement the mass line. In this way we shall give full scope to the superiority of the socialist system and bring about continual upswing and innovations in production and construction.

The tasks facing us this year are enormous. But we have all possibilities to carry them out successfully. Our people are a tempered, seasoned and heroic people. They have traversed the road of victory, surmounting all the difficulties and trials under the leadership of our party. All the party members and other working people must advance vigorously, rallied closely behind the party and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, with confidence in victory and revolutionary optimism. Thus, they will achieve another miraculous success which will amaze the world in all fields of socialist construction and demonstrate the revolutionary stamina of Juche Korea.

The year 1987 was a year when the struggle for peace and the peaceful national reunification was intensive in the north and the south of our country.

In order to ease the tension in Korea and to create a phase favourable for the peaceful reunification, our party and the government of the Republic, true to the noble ideas of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, proposed high-level political and military talks between north and south. Last year we made a proposal for phased disarmament and a five-point proposal for national unity, and worked hard to implement them.

Throughout last year the people from all walks of life in south Korea fought determinedly to end the military fascist dictatorship which had lasted for almost 30 years under the aegis of the United States and to win social democracy and independence as well as peaceful national reunification.

In these days of heroic struggles ranging from the struggle against the fascist "April 13 measure" to the June popular resistance, the workers' struggle from July to September and the struggle in December for the termination of military rule, the south Korean people fully demonstrated their strong desire for independence, democracy and reunification and their indefatigable fighting spirit and dealt a heavy blow at the military dictatorship which is backed by the United States. In particular, in the "presidential election" held recently in south Korea 12 million people, far exceeding the majority of voters, clearly expressed their will rejecting prolonged military rule and demanding a civilian government, and showed that no one could ignore this powerful fighting force.

I extend high respect to the people of all sections, particularly the workers, peasants, young people, students and intellectuals and to the patriotic democrats in south Korea who recorded a glorious page in their history of the liberation struggle by their courageous anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle in defiance of the harsh military fascist system.

In spite of the desire of the overwhelming majority of the people to abolish military rule and establish civilian government, the military fascist dictatorship is still reigning over the people in south Korea, and what they call a "change of regime" will give them no hope and expectations whatsoever. Experience proves once again that so long as colonial rule by the United States over south Korea continues, the people's demand for democracy and their desire for social change will not be met. The south Korean people must draw a lesson from this state of affairs. In order to shape their own destiny by their united struggle, they must press on with the cause of anti-fascist democracy and of national reunification, putting forward the slogan of anti-U.S. independence.

Today, the most pressing task of all the Korean people is to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The ardent desire of the whole nation for the country's reunification is irresistible, and the just policy and sincere efforts of our party and the government of our Republic to reunify the country enjoy stronger support and sympathy of the peoples at home and abroad than ever before.

The international situation as a whole shows a sign of gradual relaxation and the voice of the world peace-loving people who wish the peaceful settlement of the Korean question is growing louder with each passing day.

The degree of accelerating the country's reunification depends entirely on the joint effort made by the north and the south, the direct parties to the question of reunification.

If the country is to be reunified independently and peacefully, it is most urgent that the north and the south have an attitude and willingness to become reconciled and united with each other.

By nature, the question of national reunification is not a matter of who will conquer whom or who will be conquered, nor is it a question of one side overpowering and winning supremacy over the other; it is the question of achieving unity between the north and the south which make up one nation of the same stock. As historical experience shows, if both sides distrust each other in confrontation and seek division, no success will be expected even though they hold frequent talks, and worse still, if they aim to win by the use of strength the question of reunification will never be settled.

The north-south confrontation and division only give foreign forces a chance to fish in troubled waters. Playing into their hands, our nation has suffered unbearable disasters and misfortunes for more than 40 years. In order to end this disgraceful history and defend national interests, both sides, one and the same nation, must not attempt at a competition but be willing to become reconciled and united and make joint efforts to reunify the country.

Another pressing prerequisite for national reunification is to discontinue military confrontation between the north and the south and to ease the tension.

As we stated more than once, military confrontation is a factor in mis-

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Presidential New Year Greetings to Chongryun Chairman

President Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings on Jan. 1 to Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), on the New Year 1988.

The message says:

1987 was a fruitful year when great victory was won in the strengthening of the might of the socialist homeland and development of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

Last year Chongryun officials and other Korean nationals in Japan with a high sense of national pride and honor creditably fulfilled their patriotic assignments and laid a solid foundation to advance the work of Chongryun in conformity with the changed realities, closely rallied around the DPRK government.

Chongryun established a firm ideological system of Juche in its organization and built up its affiliated organizations at all levels to be vital patriotic ones. Through its intensive guidance and assistance to its affiliated organizations, Chongryun strengthened its chapters and branches and considerably increased the ranks of compatriots and students.

Chongryun rendered great help to the development and prosperity of the motherland through a vigorous movement among its officials and other compatriots to ardently love and firmly defend the socialist homeland.

Chongryun actively supported the south Korean students and people in the struggle for independence and democracy against U.S. and fascism and did work well with the Japanese people, and thus greatly contributed to creating a favorable situation for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

I am happy to note that last year Chongryun officials and other compatriots worked hard and made great achievements with a fervent loyalty to our DPRK government and highly appreciate them.

1988 is a year of great significance when the DPRK celebrates its 40th birthday and an important year when new progress should be made in the work of Chongryun.

In the New Year, all the Chongryun officials and other Koreans in Japan should courageously advance under the banner of the DPRK with boundless pride of being citizens of the socialist homeland and with firm conviction of victory of the Juche cause, and thus effect a new turn in strengthening Chongryun organizations and fulfilling the patriotic tasks of Chongryun.

Educational Aid Fund & Stipends Sent Here

President Kim Il Sung has sent educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 126,450,000 yen (in Japanese currency) for the development of the democratic national education promoted by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

To date, the educational aid fund and stipends sent by him for the children of Korean residents in Japan amounts to 38,555,952,433 yen in 106 instalments.

In the New Year, the tender care of the DPRK will inspire Korean residents in Japan to continue striving to carry out the patriotic causes President Kim Il Sung stated in his New Year address.

New Year Address

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understanding and distrust. For the fellow countrymen to trust and become reconciled with each other, they must first throw away the daggers hidden in their breast pockets.

Even though it is difficult to reunify the country right now, we must seek a way to a peaceful life, instead of pitting large armies against each other and retaining the factor that may trigger off a war and bring about national calamities.

We must be ready to remove the military confrontation and eliminate the danger of war in every way possible, and make a bold decision to adopt a non-aggression declaration, a sure guarantee that the north and the south will refrain from attacking each other.

The implementation of this declaration can be guaranteed by increasing the authority and functions of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission of the present Military Armistice Commission and by organizing a neutral nations inspection force.

Promoting national reconciliation and unity and easing the tension at present are the minimum requirement of principle for holding north-south talks and settling the reunification question.

We believe that we shall be able to cooperate for national reunification with anyone who takes this principled attitude. If they show such a sincere attitude, we will meet and converse at any time not only with the people from all walks of life, political parties, organizations and people of different opposition groups, but also with the south Korean rulers, unless this is contrary to the people's will, and we will meet everyone individually or collectively to exchange opinions without reserve.

At present many people show deep apprehension, saying that from the point of view of both the situation in south Korea and the north-south relations, 1988 will be a most strained and complex year.

This year we must turn the situation on the Korean Peninsula, the focus of the world's attention, decisively in favour of peace and peaceful reunification of our country.

Out of this desire, we insist that the problems of discontinuing the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, and other large-scale war games from this year onwards, of arranging multinational disarmament talks, of hosting the 24th Olympic Games jointly by north and south, and of ceasing to hurl abuses and slanders against each other, must be discussed and settled without delay.

By resolving these problems of the day, the north and the south will make this year a historic year that will provide the opportunity of a new change for national reconciliation and unity. For this purpose, we propose to convene a north-south joint conference attended by persons in authority of both sides and the representatives of all the political parties and social organizations and people of all social standings. This meeting will make it possible to open a new phase in breaking the deadlock between north and south and promoting peace and peaceful reunification of the country, the burning desire of the whole nation.

For the fundamental settlement of the question of the reunification of our country, the relations between the DPRK and the United States must be settled.

The United States continues its military occupation of south Korea, still avoiding the proposed tripartite talks. This shows that they have no intention of settling even the regional issue, still less preserving world peace.

Speaking from the point of view of a fair deal, the United States is not at all justified in having brought nuclear weapons to south Korea and made it a nuclear base in confrontation with us who possess no nuclear arms. If these nuclear weapons are aimed at another socialist country, they ought to withdraw them from south Korea now that they have concluded a nuclear disarmament treaty with the Soviet Union. The United States must conclude a peace agreement with us, remove as soon as possible the traces of the past which were undesirable to both sides, and open a new chapter in the annals of Korea-U.S. relationship in keeping with the current trend to peace.

We consider it the most reasonable settlement of the question of our country's reunification to establish a single confederal state, neutral and non-aligned, on the basis of the north and the south recognizing each other's existence.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, all the Koreans living in the north, in the south and overseas, must participate as one in the accomplishment of the sacred cause of the nation.

The Chongryun officials and all our overseas compatriots including those in Japan must make redoubled efforts to promote national reconciliation and unity and hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in cooperation with the people in their homeland.

Thanks to the positive external activity of our party and the government of our Republic, last year the friendly ties between our country and the socialist, non-aligned and all the other peace-loving countries throughout the world were strengthened and the international solidarity with our revolution was increased.

I express my deep gratitude to the peoples and friends in different lands who have given support and encouragement to our just cause, and send them my New Year greetings and congratulations.

The most important question in the field of international politics at the moment is to eliminate the source of nuclear war and preserve peace.

We consider that the recent signing of the treaty on partial nuclear disarmament between the Soviet Union and the United States is a significant starting point on the way to a universal nuclear disarmament.

The Korean people who feel a constant threat of a possible nuclear holocaust because of a large number of U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea, are vitally interested in creating nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world and in abolishing nuclear weapons completely.

The imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder is still the root cause of threat to world peace and of growing international tension. In spite of the ever expanding and intensifying struggle of the people throughout the world against war and for peace, the imperialists are bent on military expansion and arms race, instead of abandoning their power politics. They are exploiting and plundering developing countries more harshly by the method of neo-colonialism.

As a result, "the rich are ever getting richer and the poor are ever getting poorer" worldwide. This situation is causing not only untold hardships and miseries to the people of developing countries, but also aggravating the political and economic crises in imperialist countries. In an attempt to find a way out of these crises, the imperialists are militarizing their economies, opposing the socialist countries and intensifying the exploitation of the people of developing countries. In this way they are going against the main historical trend to common prosperity for mankind, creating discord between nations and increasing world tension.

In these circumstances, all the peace-loving people must unite and fight resolutely to preserve peace by frustrating the imperialists' moves for aggression and another war.

If the people of developing countries and oppressed nations are to achieve complete national liberation and build a new independent society, they must continue to intensify their anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle and fight to abolish the unfair, outdated international economic order and establish a new fair one. At the moment, the people of developing countries should make a joint effort to effect full-scale South-South cooperation.

This year too, our party and the government of our Republic, under the unfurled banner of anti-imperialism and independence, will develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of socialist countries, non-aligned nations and other progressive people throughout the world, give unqualified support and encouragement to all the peoples in their struggle for national independence and for the building of a new society and will make all our efforts to preserve the peace and security of the world.

The tasks facing us this year are magnificent and glorious; They are intended for the prosperity of all generations to come and calling our people who are always loyal to the party, to perform a heroic exploit.

Let all of us march forward towards the complete victory of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea and under the leadership of the party.

70th Birthday of Comrade Kim Jong Suk Commemorated

PYONGYANG December 24 (KCNA) – A meeting was held on Dec. 24 at the People's Palace of Culture to mark the 70th birth anniversary of Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter.

Attending the meeting were comrades Li Gun Mo, Rim Chun Chu, Ho Dam, Yon Hyong Muk, Kang Song San and others, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, bereaved families of the revolutionary martyrs, working people in the city and People's Army soldiers.

Present there were the members of the delegations and visiting groups of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) now staying in the socialist homeland.

Comrade O Guk Ryol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, made a report at the meeting.

Born in a patriotic and revolutionary family in Osandok of Hoeryong Up, Hoeryong County, North Hamgyong Province, on December 24, 1917, Comrade Kim Jong Suk embarked upon the road of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in her early years with the lofty aim of the revolution and, from the first days, upheld the revolutionary idea and guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung and devoted her all to their realization.

The reporter said, and continued:

Possessed of the outstanding political work ability, rare courage, flexible strategy and experienced organizational ability, Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, conducted energetic activities of uniting the people of various segments at home and abroad around the organization of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and forming party groups with revolutionary nuclei, and thus made a great contribution to carrying out strategical tasks to build up a powerful revolutionary base in the southwestern area of Mt. Paekdu, expand the armed struggle deep into the homeland, conduct the vigorous movement of the anti-Japanese united national front and make preparations for founding a party on a nation-wide scale.

She made a distinguished contribution to guaranteeing the monolithic guidance of the leader to the Korean revolution by staunchly defending the revolutionary command politically and ideologically with her life in the rigorous days of the anti-Japanese bloody struggle.

After the country's liberation she conducted tireless, energetic activities to realize the line of Comrade Kim Il Sung on building a new country in the political, economic, cultural, military and all other fields, the reporter noted, and said:

Her devoted efforts and brilliant exploits to materialize the revolutionary idea and line of the great leader in the difficult period right after the liberation when the internal and external situation was complicated were a very precious contribution to the building of a prosperous, independent democratic people's republic and to the triumphant advance of our revolution.

The whole life of Comrade Kim Jong Suk was, indeed, a glorious history of the revolutionary struggle which had illumined the annals of the arduous Korean revolution with her heroic feats and revolutionary exploits and a most brilliant revolutionary life which had fully demonstrated the ideological and mental traits of a genuine communist revolutionary.

Her great fighting feats and lofty revolutionary spirit will be everlasting together with the prospering country.

15th Anniv. of DPRK Soc. Constitution

A central meeting to mark the 15th anniversary of the promulgation of the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on Dec. 26 at the People's Palace of Culutre in Pyongyang.

Comprehensively codified in the DPRK Socialist Constitution are the Juche-based communist revolutionary theory and strategic and tactical policies clarified and systematized in a unique way by President Kim Il Sung.

At the meeting a report was delivered by Kye Ung Tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The reporter said that the DPRK Socialist Constitution defines the Juche idea as the only guiding idea of the DPRK and makes it possible to thoroughly embody the Juche idea in all fields of state and social activities, and thus provided a legal guarantee for the eternal prosperity of our Republic as an independent socialist state.

The DPRK Socialist Constitution is a mighty legal guarantee for accelerating the process of the revolutionary transformation of society in all fields of ideology, technology and culture and actively promoting our people's onward movement to achieve the complete victory of socialism and national reunification, stressed the reporter.

In order to significantly celebrate December 27, 1972, when the DPRK Socialist Constitution was instituted, December 27 was set as the "day of the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK"

(KCNA)

S. Korean People's Voice against War & Nukes (4)

3. An Overall Evaluation of Reagan Strategy

The following are excerpts from an article in the special issue "Prospects for 1987", No. 5 (March 1, 1985) of the "Advance" published by the Council of Reinstated Students of Seoul National University. The article consists of the following sections: "U.S. global strategy up to Reagan," "Sharp changes in the international situation toward the end of the 1970s and the start of the Reagan Administration," and "The global strategy of the Reagan Administration."

The article points out that the world strategy of the United States went through two major turns or restructurings after the termination of World War II – the "grand strategy" of the Kennedy Administration in the 1960s and "a big turn" under the Nixon Administration. It also says that the world strategy of the Reagan Administration basically succeeds the basic framework of the U.S. world strategy formed under the Nixon Administration.

Therefore, the article analyzes the "grand strategy of the Kennedy Administration" and a major change under the Nixon-Kissinger team, and continues to state that the Nixon doctrine based on the three element of "strength," "partnership," and "negotiation" is maintained unchanged, with the emphasis of its Asian strategy placed on the Korean Peninsula after the U.S. defeat in Vietnam, on the basis of the assumption that the "strength" of the United States is the basis of peace and stability of Asia, and is rotating on the pivot of "partnership" with Japan and "dialogue" (negotiation) with China.

On the other hand, the article says, the normalization of diplomatic relations between the United States and China and the Iranian revolution as a world-historic change from the end of the 1970s through the early 1980s – particularly the latter – compelled the United States to re-evaluate and restructure its world strategy.

The re-evaluation of the strategy, which was posed as a real question toward the end of the Carter Administration, was promoted by the Reagan Administration. However, the restructured strategy maintains the framework of the Nixon doctrine, with the only change being that priorities in the new strategy is given Asia and the Middle East and that the main means of the basic strategy has been changed to an armed buildup program centered on serious preparations for armed confrontation and nuclear arms expansion.

The article proceeds to analyze the global strategy of the Reagan Administration. Excerpts from the article which follow.

World Strategy of the Reagan Administration

In January 1981, the Carter Administration was replaced by the Reagan Administration. The start of the Reagan Administration meant a transition to a new era in that the military alliance setup among South Korea, the United States and Japan was further strengthened.

The global strategy of the Reagan Administration is at overcoming the historical crisis facing the United States and world capitalism and restructuring its world domination. In contrast to the fact that generally Nixon aimed to balance the forces of the superpowers mainly through co-existence with the Soviet Union and reconciliation with China, the Reagan Administration aims to take a tougher attitude toward the Soviet Union and strengthen cooperation with China, and in the framework of its strategy "strength" is emphasized. As the main means of carrying out this basic strategy, it is making serious preparations for an armed confrontation and is pursuing a policy of arms buildup centered on nuclear arms expansion.

Firstly, for the sake of survival in a protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union, it is stepping up a plan to strengthen its nuclear striking force, with the aim set on completing a "strategy of victory." The plan to strengthen its nuclear power made public in October 1981 envisioned an outlay of $200 billion over five years in order (1) to deploy 1,000 MX missiles as new-generation ICBMs, (2) to deploy 100 improved type B1 strategic bombers and equip the B1s and B52s with more than 3,000 cruise missiles, (3) to construct Trident-Type nuclear submarines and develop Trident II-type missiles, and (4) to improve the command and communication systems and complete a strategic defense system.

Envisaged under the strategy of victory as a nuclear war strategy are a limited nuclear war strategy and as a conventional warfare strategy, a strategy of simultaneous retaliatory wars. In the following, let us discuss the limited nuclear war strategy.

The U.S. plan to modernize strategic nuclear weapons is being promoted for the purpose of implementing its limited nuclear war strategy. The theory of limited nuclear war presupposes the possibility of deterring nuclear attacks on the U.S. Mainland. However, proponents of the theory of limited wars maintain that limited wars are necessary in order to prevent Soviet aggression against the areas of vital interest to the United States. Nuclear attacks in a limited war will be concentrated on large concentrations of armed forces or on military targets, war theaters (those restricted to certain areas) and as well as on targets on the sea (which are also targets of a theater war). Space Wars and anti-submarine attacks may be considered to be a form of limited war. The fact that military tension in Asia is such that it poses a danger of nuclear war will be clear from the fact that theater nuclear weapons are delployed in Asia and that the naval and air forces of the United States are supposed to play a leading role in a limited war – as we will see later, the naval and air forces are to play a principal role in the strategy of simultaneous retaliatory wars.

The theory of limited wars arose in a situation in which as a result of the qualitative mutual strengthening of the nuclear striking force of the United States and the Soviet Union, a deadlocked state of mutual invulnerability or nuclear confrontation came to the fore in which the use of nuclear weapons would bring about the mutual destruction of the superpowers. This was the main point in strategic controversies in the 1970s.

More precisely, Reagan's theory of limited nuclear war is an attempt to seek a practical application of nuclear weapons. It is said that the main theater of limited nuclear war will be in the Northern Pacific. The strategy of conventional warfare, which we will see later, is closely related to the strategy of limited nuclear war.

Under the strategy of simultaneous, multiple retaliatory wars, the strategy of conventional warfare is unfolded through the concepts of "flexible tactics" and "aircraft task force units," while at the same time, the policy line of partnership (relations of alliance) is developed in the direction of strengthening the unity of allies. In its relation to flexible tactics, this policy line is being sought in the form of combined operations among the United States, South Korea and Japan and also between South Korea and Japan. Nakasone's statements about an "unsinkable aircraft carrier," and the "blockade of the four straits" and Japan's defense of 1,000 mile sea lanes, are reflections of the strategic intentions of the United States. Particularly, his statement on the blockade of the four straits is unthinkable without a joint military operation between South Korea and Japan.

Then, the writer continues to explain briefly the "strategy of simultaneous retaliatory wars," "flexible tactics," and "aircraft task force units," saying that these comprise the concrete content of the recent military alliance among South Korea, the United States and Japan. Pointing out that this military alliance is ultimately intended to be developed into a "collective security system in the Western Pacific," which is a long-term plan of the United States, the writer continues as follows.

The strategy of simultaneous retaliatory wars is aimed at winning in a war with the Soviet Union. With the recognition that Western Europe, Northeast Asia, and Southeast Asia, though geographically separated, can be unified to form a single strategic area, the United States will, "in case of a dispute, concentrate its attack on the weak spots of the enemy."

This means that the United States will carry out a total war, in all areas which are considered most vulnerable, let alone the place where a war will be launched first.

The writer says that the weakest spot of the Soviet Union is in the Far East, where, he says, "flexible tactics" with the use of "aircraft task force units" will be most effectively employed as a means of the strategy of simultaneous retaliatory wars. Soviet units on Kamchatka, which is the forward defense line of the Soviet Union, and which is also an operation base of strategic nuclear weapons, will be attacked one by one by the aircraft task force units of the United States.

Saying that Japan will have a larger role to play in such a situation, the writer continues.

Following this military strategy, the United States decided on a guideline for joint U.S.-Japan defense in January 1978, and on a U.S.-Japan military operation plan in 1981. In the same year, both countries reaffirmed their relations of alliance in a joint statement between Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki. Japan started a study on its responses in case of emergency in the Far East in January 1982. In January 1983, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone visited South Korea and reaffirmed the fact that both Japan and South Korea shared the same fate. On the other hand, Japan started a joint

(Continued on page 8)

Members of Christian youth movement demonstrate outside a Catholic cathedral in Kwangju after a memorial mass for the victims of the May 1980 Popular Uprising in the city against military rule on May 18 last year. South Koreans blame Washington for backing military dictatorship. (Reuter)

S. Korea a Long Way from Pol. Freedom: U.S. Congressman

SEOUL–South Korea still lacks real political freedom and the country's democracy will be tested in this year's parliamentary election, a leading U.S. congressman said on Thursday (Jan. 7).

"While considerable progress has been made toward the establishment of a more open, democratic society in South Korea, there is much more which remains to be done," Stephen Solarz, chairman of the U.S. House Sub-committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, told a news conference.

He has been visiting South Korea for four days assessing last month's presidential election.

Solarz said there were substantial indications of widespread irregularities such as vote-buying and intimidation in December's vote, South Korea's first direct presidential election in 16 years.

Solarz, who has been known as a critic of the Chun administration, said South Korea nevertheless had the opportunity to match its economic miracle with a "great political miracle."

"A lot, of course, will depend on how the parliamentary election is conducted and the extent to which that election is relatively free of fraud and intimidation," he added.

The congressman said a political miracle could be achieved if Roh carried out his promises for the release of political prisoners, an end to torture, free press, the establishment of local autonomy and free elections.

(Reuter)

Chongryun Supports N-S Joint Conference

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and its affiliated organizations has published a statement supporting a proposal to convene a north-south joint conference as proposed by President Kim Il Sung.

In his New Year address, President Kim Il Sung drew attention to the necessity of convening a north-south joint conference in order to deliberate on the diverse problems of reconciliation and union between the north and south.

The statement said that this proposal is the most reasonable way of solving Korean problems and went on to say that Chongryun and Korean residents in Japan will continue to contribute to the realization of the reunification of Korea by doing everything in their power until the joint conference becomes a reality.

Koreans Here Gather for New Year Meet

Chongryun officials and compatriots of the Kanto area gathered on Jan. 9 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall for a New Year meeting at which Chairman Han Duk Su presented Chongryun's tasks for this year.

Functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) assembled at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall on Jan. 9 to discuss actively implementing the New Year tasks outlined by President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address.

At the meeting, Han Duk Su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun delivered a keynote report, in which he emphasized that in this significant year, the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, all Korean residents in Japan should make every effort to help bring about the realization of the nation-saving proposal defined by President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address. He went on to summarize the activities of Chungryun last year.

Chairman Han made an appeal at the meeting for active participation in the work of carrying out the following six tasks.

They are: 1) to strengthen the work for the reunification of the country and support the campaigns of the south Korean people; 2) to promote activities to contribute to the socialist construction of the homeland; 3) to safeguard human rights and the right to life of resident Koreans and the right to enterprize of resident Korean businessmen; 4) to promote national education work and increase the number of students of Korean schools in Japan. 5) to organize seminars and lectures on the homeland among various sections of resident Koreans so that they deepen their understanding on and support the socialist fatherland; and 6) to strengthen each Chongryun branch and increase Chongryun's membership.

The attendants were all determined to contribute their utmost to carrying out the patriotic causes mentioned by the President in his New Year address.

News on Socialist Construction in DPRK

First Success of New Year

The working people in the DPRK are making success in the production from the first day of the New Year.

The workers in power industry throughout the country produced tens of thousands of kilowatt more electricity than the previous day of last year.

The Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant fulfilled its assignments at 103 percent.

The coal miners carried out the first-day's coal production plan at 118 percent. In particular, **the Anju District Coal Mining Complex** produced thousands of tons of coal outside its plan.

Remarkable success is also reported in the metal industry.

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex overfulfilled its production plan at 101 percent in pig iron, 105 percent in steel and 104 percent in rolled steel.

The rolled steel production plan was also overfulfilled at **the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and the Chollima Steel Complex.**

The West Pyongyang Locomotive Corps in the railway transport carried out its first-day transport plan at 108 percent.

The cement producers fulfilled their production assignments at 138.6 percent.

The Sunchon Cement Complex produced over 9,000 more tons of cement a day and **the February 8 Cement Complex** carried out its production plan at 148.7 percent.

The phosphoric producers at **the Nampo Smeltery Complex** overfulfilled their first-day production plan by 63.9 percent.

Similar successes are being reported from factories and enterprises in other domains of the national economy.

Achievements in Metal Industry

Production rose by 10.9 percent in the 11 months of 1987 as against the like period in 1986 at iron and steel works and iron ore mines under the Ministry of Metal Industry of the DPRK.

The production of steel, rolled steel, pig iron and iron ores increased respectively by 6.2, 17.9, 15.4 and 13.6 percent.

The metal industrial sector last year pressed ahead with capacity expansion projects as well as immediate production.

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex undertook on a full scale the second-stage expansion project to build more than 50 objects and registered remarkable successes in the construction of a place of oxygen plant, a place of compressors, a hot rolling workshop, a transformer substation and so on.

The complex has been largely reinforced with iron production processes as a result of the completion of continuous sintering furnace No.3, serial roughing machine No.6, a mixing furnace, an electric motor blower and others. As a result, 480,000 more tons of steel and rolled steel were produced in the first 11 months of last year compared with the corresponding period of 1986.

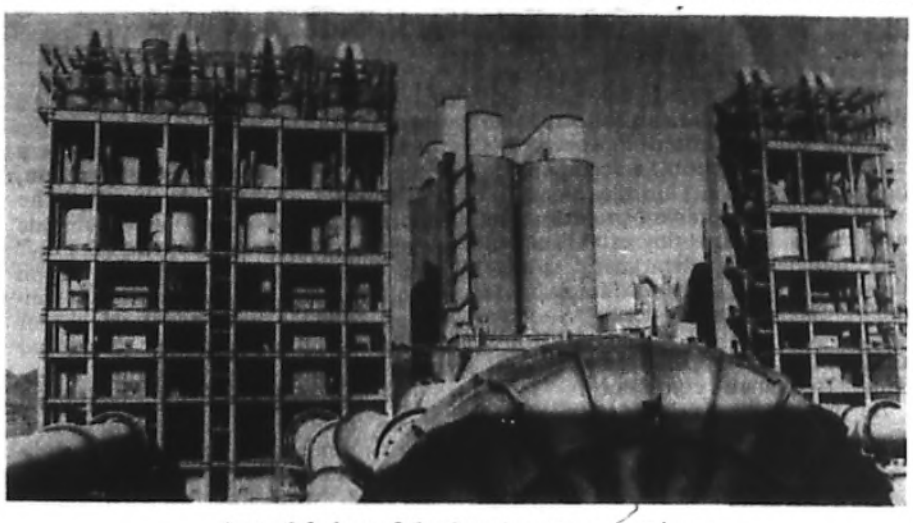
At **the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex**, the projects of the scrap iron processing place, the continuous roughing place of the steel workshop and installation of a large oxygen plant made brisk headway and production processes were renovated, with the result that the production of iron and steel increased by more than 70,000 tons in the same period.

As of the end of November 1987, **the Musan Mining Complex** produced 614,000 tons of more headings than the like period of 1986 with the commissioning of a modern mechanic and power base and the ore dropping chute shaft No.3 under the earth-scraping conveyor system Nos. 4 and 5.

Shaft No.13 and a repair branch factory were put into operation at the Komdok General Mining Enterprise and a pit slope belt conveyor line at the Sangnong Mine. Besides, capacity expansion projects of non-ferrous metal ore mines and smelteries were successfully accelerated.

All this has further increased the independence and Juche-orientation of the metal industrial branch.

The DPRK plans to annually produce 10 million tons of steel, 1.7 million tons of non-ferrous metals and 400,000 tons of aluminium and aluminium alloy by the end of the third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993).



A partial view of the Sunchon Cement Complex

In Other Fields

Factories and enterprises in different parts of the DPRK fulfilled one after another their assignments of the national economy for last year, the first year of the third Seven-Year Plan.

The General Bureau of Automation Industry and the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Complex overfulfilled their plans of 1987, set 20 percent higher than 1986's.

In the period of carrying out the plan, the general bureau successfully produced and supplied equipment needed for the major construction objects including the Taechon Power Stations, the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and Kwangbok Street, while cutting down planned production cost by 11 percent.

The Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Complex built an eight-axle electric locomotive which is greatly conducive to carrying heavy load by trains, diesel locomotive and an electric train for ground service.

The Sariwon District Coal Mining Complex, too, carried out the yearly plan of the total industrial output value at 100.3 percent and the plan for coal production at 100.1 percent as of Dec. 15 last year.

Similar news was reported from more than 180 factories and enterprises in South Hamgyong Province and many other production units in other provinces.

First Stage of Northern Railway Project Completed

The Hyesan-Huju and Unbong-Chasong railway sections extending 100 kilometers, the first stage of the northern railway project, have been opened to traffic.

The railway lines have been built by soldiers of the Korean People's Army and young builders.

Built along the lines are 37 tunnels through steep mountains, 46 railway bridges, some 500 other structures and 15 cosy stations of different styles suited to the conditions of mountainous areas.

The east and west of Korea will be linked by the northern railway lines. The completion of the first stage project makes it possible to tap the abundant natural resources in the northern mountainous areas and open a bright prospect for socialist economic construction.

The opening ceremony took place Dec. 22 on the spot.

At the ceremony, a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was conveyed to the builders who performed feats of labor in the first stage project.

Korean Skater in Japan to Attend World Championships in U.S.A.

Kim Chang Hwan, a third generation Korean living in Japan, will participate in the 1988 World Indoor Short Track Speed Skating Championships for Men and Women to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, from Feb. 9-11, as a representative of the DPRK.

It is the first time that an athlete from the DPRK will be competing in a world championships in the United States.

The championships will be held in accordance with the 1986 regulations of the International Skating Union (ISU), participation being open to all members of the ISU.

The distances will be 500, 1,000, 1,500 and 3,000 metres in both the men's and women's events. There will also be a 3,000 metres relay for women and a 5,000 metres relay for men.

The DPRK athlete will be competing in the men's 500, 1,000 and 1,500 metres events in the hope that he will qualify for the Winter Olympics in Calgary.

Participation in the Winter Olympics is limited to32 skaters in both the men's and women's categories, 20 competitors in each category being selected according to their position in the world ranking.

Kim Chang Hwan, 19, has gained a lot of competitive experience in Japan, getting good records. He got prizes at the 35th All Kanto Short Track Speed Skating Championships and the Sixth East Japan Short-Track Competition.

He has been competing as a representative of the DPRK since the First Winter Asian Games which were held last year. He was placed third in the men's 500 and 1,000 metres events.

Kim Chang Hwan, at the Sixth Eastern Japan Short Track Championships in October 1986.

The Ulmil Pavilion of Moran Hill situated in the center of Pyongyang.

Historical Relics Discovered In DPRK

New historical relics of the Koryo Dynasty (early in the 10th century to late in the 14th century) have been unearthed recently in different parts of the DPRK.

Discovered at Somun-dong in Huichon City, Chagang Province, were hundreds of pieces of porcelain ware including large plates with flower decorations, dishes, cups, saucers and small bowls belonging to Koryo celadon, and large plates, dishes and small bowls belonging to Koryo white porcelain.

They are distinctively thin and have beautiful and neat colors and designs.

The white ceramics are all copper-fringed except for a few bowls.

Especially, the "white porcelain bowl painted with a child on cloud" shows a high technique and seasoned painting skill. It deserves to be a national treasure.

Those unearthed there include nearly 70 pieces of bronze and brass items such as cup, legged dish, spoon, scoop, soup ladle, washbowl, bottle and mirror. They are all some two milimeters thick and show the high skills and resourcefulness of the Koryo people.

Inscribed on the bronze washbowl which was found covering the mouth of a water jar containing the relics are the date and place of its manufacture, its name and weight and the names of the manufacturers.

Iron ware relics were also dug out at Somun-dong.

A Buddhist figure of gold and copper, a monk's bill and bronze articles with wave designs were found in the underground of the site of a building attached to the Taeung Temple at the foot of scenic Mt. Myohyang, and a Buddhist figure of gold and copper and a temple door with figures of the four devas in relief, at the crack of a high cliff on Popwang Peak.

The Buddhist figure discovered on Popwang Peak draws attention of experts for its delicacy and fine representation.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to For. Countries (Nov. 25 – Dec. 12)

NOV. 25
* A delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea headed by its Vice Chairman Yun Dok San to China.

NOV. 26
* A delegation of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Director Kang Sok Sung to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.
* A government trade delegation of Korea headed by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Li Song Dae to Vietnam.
* A delegation of Minju Choson headed by its Editor-in-Chief Kim Jong Suk to China.
* The DPRK government delegation headed by Yun Gi Bok, first vice chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee, to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

NOV. 28
* A delegation of public health of the DPRK headed by Li Jong Ryul, minister of public health, to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the Hydro-Meteorological Service of the DPRK headed by its Director Li Gon Il to the Soviet Union.

NOV. 30
* A delegation of the University of Science headed by its Rector Ro Sang Gyun to China.

DEC. 10
* A Korean government delegation headed by Vice Premier Kim Bok Sin to Bulgaria.

DEC. 12
* A Korean party and government delegation headed by Kye Ung Tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to Poland.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Nov. 27 – Dec. 25)

NOV. 27
* A delegation of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party headed by its General Secretary S. M. Hussain.
* A Yugoslav sports delegation headed by Dusko Dragun, president of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Federation for Physical Culture.

NOV. 30
* A delegation of the Committee for Television and Radio of Bulgaria headed by its Chairman Lyubomir Pavlov.

DEC. 2
* G. K. Sharma, director of the Regional Office for Southeast Asia of the International Cooperative Alliance.

DEC. 4
* A Cuban government delegation headed by Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade.

DEC. 7
* Gennadi Bartoshevichi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics to the DPRK.

DEC. 14
* A delegation of the Ministry of Interior of the German Democratic Republic headed by its First Vice Minister Lother Ahrendt.
* A delegation of the Academy of Social Science under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by its Rector Rudolf Yanovski.
* A delegation of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by its Chairman Juan Jose Leon.

DEC. 18
* Special envoy of the Leadership of the Soviet Union Igor Rogachyov, vice minister of foreign affairs, and his companion.

DEC. 25
* Newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Afghanistan to the DPRK Mohammad Ayan Ayan

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (Nov. 16 – Dec. 4)

NOV. 16
* A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1988 between the governments of the DPRK and the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed.

NOV. 17
* An agreement on cooperation in information between the Information Committee of the DPRK and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was signed.

NOV. 27
* A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments between the governments of the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic for 1988 was signed.

NOV. 30
* An agreement on interchange in sports for 1988 between the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and Yugoslav Federation for Physical Culture was signed.

DEC. 3
* A 1987-1988 working protocol for cooperation in radio and television between the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and the Committee for Television and Radio of Bulgaria was signed.

DEC. 4
* A protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1988 between the governments of the DPRK and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed.

* An agreement on cooperation in the field of international relations between the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK and the Ministry of Planning and External Relations of the Republic of Seychelles was signed.

(KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun Supports Palestinians' Resistance To Israel

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on Dec. 28 estimated the recent large-scale resistance of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupationists in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as new development of the Palestinian people's struggle to retake their lost land.

The paper noted:

The massive resistance of the Palestinian people is an eruption of pent-up rancour against the Israeli occupationists and a clear manifestation of the Palestinian people's firm will not to allow Israel's illegal occupation and oppression but to retake the lost land and national right at any cost.

It is also part of the struggle for the Arab territorial integrity and sovereignty.

With the intention to use the West Bank and Gaza Strip as sources of its economic interests and a military bridgehead of aggression against Arab countries, Israel is trying to annex these regions as its territory and bestially suppressing the Palestinian people's struggle against it.

The resistance of the Palestinian people greatly shook the ruling foundation of Israel on the West Bank and Gaza Strip and dealt a blow at Israel's scheme to annex Arab land.

Now the world is firmly supporting and encouraging the struggle of the Palestinian people and bitterly denouncing and rejecting Israel's fascist outrages.

The Zionists must renounce the moves to annex the territory and take hands off the occupied Arab land.

(Continued from page 1)

United Workers' Party

Nguyen Van Linh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam

Vo Chi Cong, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Karoly Nemath, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

Ramiz Alia, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party

Phoumi Vongvichit, Acting President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

Bosko Krunic, President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia

Lazar Mojsov, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

R. Venkataraman, President of the Republic of India

Amin Gemayel, President of the Republic of Lebanon

Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation

Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali, President of the Republic of Tunisia

Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt

Joao Bernardo Vieira, President of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau

H. Kamuzu Banda, President of the Republic of Malawi

Veerasamy Ringadoo, Governor-General of Mauritius

Aneerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius

Joaquim Alberto Chissano, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique

Pierre Buyoya, President of the Republic of Burundi

Aristides Pereira, President of the Republic of Cape Verde

Joseph Saido Momoh, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone

Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania

Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania

Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo

H. Desmond Hoyte, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana

Florizel A. Glasspole, Governor-General of Jamaica

Edward Seaga, Prime Minister of Jamaica

Margrethe the Second, Queen of Denmark;

Paul Suereb, Acting President of the Republic of Malta

E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist)

Habimana Bonaventure, general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda

Kore Andre Nilsen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party

Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, leader of the Malta Labour Party

Franz Muhri, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria

Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party

Michael Manley, president of the People's National Party of Jamaica

Gus Hall, national chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America

Mohammad Khan Junejo, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Ntahobari Maurice, president of the Rwanda National Development Council

R.M. Kawawa, secretary general of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania

Leonidas Rodriguez Figueroa, chairman of the Coordination of the Socialist Latin America

Jose Enrique Diaz, general secretary of the Coordination of the Socialist Latin America.

Miguel De La Madrid Hurtado, President of the United States of Mexico

Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of State of Kuwait

Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar

Andre Kolingba, President of the Central African Republic

Sheik Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahayan, President of the United Arab Emirates

Moussa Traore, President of the Republic of Mali

France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles

Doi Takako, chairwoman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party.

A message of greetings came to President Kim Il Sung and Premier Li Gun Mo from **Najibullah**, President, and **Sultan Ali Keshtmand**, Prime Minister, of the Republic of Afghanistan. (KCNA, Jan. 3 & 4)

EDITORIAL

1988: Year of Detente & Peace

Together with the New Year, new currents of detente and peace are surging in the world.

This year, major progress in arms reduction and detente is predicted in general international relations. Following the signing of a treaty on totally abolishing intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) by the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States last December, another summit meeting between the superpowers is to be held in the near future on reducing strategic nuclear weapons.

No one would be so optimistic as to predict a smooth abolition of all nuclear weapons on the earth solely by those agreements, as only 4 percent of total nuclear forces Moscow and Washington possess will be abolished by the INF treaty. But the signing of the treaty is of great significance as it opens a new phase for a large-scale arms reduction worldwide.

Under these circumstances, it seems very important for people of the world to recognize the urgency of preventing nuclear war and safeguarding peace and to develop anti-nuclear, peace movements on a worldwide scale.

Meanwhile, there still exist very complex situations in the Middle East, Central America and on the Korean Peninsula.

The Korean situation is hard to predict as many complicated factors are involved. In south Korea, Roh Tae Woo was "elected" successor to Chun Doo Hwan in last December's presidential elections allegedly rigged by massive fraud by the ruling circles. And Roh's inauguration in February may be marred by people's stern protests and massive violence.

The 24th Olympic Games scheduled for this summer may also be a focal point in the north-south relations. But the problem of co-hosting the Games is yet to be solved.

President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address proposed to convene a north-south joint conference attended by persons in authority of both sides and the representatives of all the political parties and social organizations and people of all social standings, in order to resolve the problems of discontinuing the Team Spirit joint military exercise and other large-scale war games from this year onwards, of arranging multinational disarmament talks, of jointly hosting the 24th Olympic Games and of ceasing to hurl abuses and slanders against each other.

He also said that for a fundamental settlement of the question of the reunification of Korea, the relations between the DPRK and the United States must be normalized. In order to solve this problem, a peace agreement should be reached between Pyongyang and Washington and withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons stationed in south Korea should be implemented as early as possible.

Washington is not at all justified in deploying more than 1,000 nuclear weapons in south Korea and maintaining a nuclear forward base there against Pyongyang which possesses no nuclear weapons. This is against the current trends for detente and a serious challenge to world peace. If these nuclear weapons are aimed at another socialist country, it ought to withdraw them from south now that it has concluded a nuclear disarmament treaty with Moscow.

Washington and Seoul are strongly urged to positively respond to Pyongyang's proposals for detente on the peninsula and the country's peaceful reunification.

We hope that this year will be an epoch-making year to put an end to the history of division of Korea. A major breakthrough for detente and the reunification is urgently needed.

We also hope that this year, too, the world's peace-loving people will extend continued support to the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

(Continued from page 1)

of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party

Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

Karoly Nemath, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

Razar Mojsov, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Constantin Dascalescu, Prime Minister of the government of the Romanian Socialist Republic

J. Batmunkh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party

Nguyen Van Linh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam

Vo Chi Cong, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Joaquim Alberto Chissano, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique

R.M. Kawana, secretary general of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania

Habimana Bonaventure, general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda

Kore Andre Nilsen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party

And **Gus Hall**, national chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

Secretary Kim Jong Il also exchanged New Year's cards with **Francisco Da Costa Gomes**, honorary chairman of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace of Korea and ex-president of Portugal.

(Continued from page 5)

study with the United States on the joint defense of 1,000-mile sea lanes, and agreed to play a sub-leader role in a collective security system of the Western Pacific conceived under U.S. leadership, ... conceived by the U.S.

Particularly, Japan which has so far depended on the United States in getting its overseas interests protected by it, is going to expand its external military functions and protect its overseas interests independently through a bilateral arrangement with the United States as a member of the community of Western nations.

When President Reagan visited South Korea in November 1983, South Korean Defense Minister Yun Sung Min told the South Korean national assembly that cooperation among South Korea, the United States and Japan should be promoted in such a way as to enable the South Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty and the U.S.-Japan security treaty to supplement each other and that the South Korean government wants to promote cooperation with Japan as soon as conditions are provided. This statement shows clearly that military cooperation between South Korea and Japan is being promoted under U.S. leadership. It is because of this that Reagan's strategy toward the Far East attaches special importance to its military strategy.

(To be continued)

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